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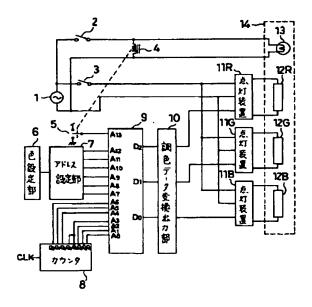
(54) 【発明の名称】 照明装置

(57)【要約】

【目的】発光色の異なる複数の蛍光灯を調光して任意の混色光を得る可変色照明装置と、白熱灯や高輝度放電灯のような輝度の高い点光源とを組み合わせた照明装置において、両方の負荷の点灯時に場の雰囲気を崩さないようにする。

【構成】複数色の蛍光灯12R,12G,12Bを調光して任意の混色光を得る可変色照明装置の混光色を、白熱灯や高輝度放電灯(HIDランプ)のような輝度の高い点光源13の点灯状態に連動して制御した。

【効果】複数色の蛍光灯12R,12G,12Bを用いた可変色照明装置の混色光を、輝度の高い点光源13の色に合わせることにより、輝度の高い点光源のきらめき感を生かし、場の雰囲気を崩さない効果が得られる。



【特許請求の範囲】

発光色の異なる複数の蛍光灯を調光し 【請求項1】 て任意の混色光を得る可変色照明装置と、輝度の高い点 光源とを組み合わせた照明装置において、前記点光源の 点灯状態と運動して前記点光源の光色と一致するように 前記可変色照明装置の混光色を制御する手段を備えたこ とを特徴とする照明装置。

発光色の異なる複数の蛍光灯を調光し 【請求項2】 て任意の混色光を得る可変色照明装置と、高輝度放電灯 とを組み合わせた照明装置において、前記高輝度放電灯 10 が全点灯のときに、前記可変色照明装置の混光色を前記 高輝度放電灯の光色と一致するように連動制御する手段 と、前記高輝度放電灯が調光点灯のときに、照明装置全 体の光色が前記高輝度放電灯の全点灯時の光色と一致す るように、前記可変色照明装置の混光色を補正する手段 を備えたことを特徴とする照明装置。

発光色の異なる複数の蛍光灯を調光し 【請求項3】 て任意の混色光を得る可変色照明装置と、高輝度放電灯 とを組み合わせた照明装置において、前記高輝度放電灯 が全点灯のときに、前記可変色照明装置の混光色を任意 20 の混光色に設定する手段と、前記高輝度放電灯が調光点 灯のときに、照明装置全体の光色が前記任意の混光色の 可変色照明装置と前記高輝度放電灯の全点灯時の光色と の混光色を保つように可変色照明装置の混光色を補正す る手段を備えたことを特徴とする照明装置。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【産業上の利用分野】本発明は、発光色の異なる複数の 蛍光灯を調光して任意の混色光を得る可変色照明装置と 輝度の高い点光源とを組み合わせた照明装置に関するも 30 のである.

[0002]

【従来の技術】近年、白熱灯や蛍光灯のような単一光源 を用いた照明装置に代わって、複数の光源を組み合わせ た照明装置が普及しつつある。例えば、蛍光灯と白熱灯 を1つの照明器具内に収納してこれらの負荷を切り換え あるいは選択するものが市販されている。このような複 数の光源を組み合わせた照明装置では、種々の雰囲気を ユーザーが自由に演出でき、照明の質的向上が達成され るものである。

【0003】このような照明装置において、蛍光灯と白 熱灯を共に点灯させ、照度ときらめき感を同時に得たい 場合がある。それには、蛍光灯と白熱灯を双方とも点灯 させれば、目的が達せられるわけであるが、元来、蛍光 灯と白熱灯は色温度が異なり、混光させると、白熱灯の 暖かい感じ(色温度約3000K)が蛍光灯の光(例え ば色温度5000K)により、消えてしまうこととな り、きらめき感のみで雰囲気が変わってしまうという問 題があった。これを回避するには、蛍光灯も電球色(色 温度約3000K)のものを使用すれば良いことになる 50 憶部9は、例えば、ROM(読み出し専用メモリー)で

が、蛍光灯のみを使いたい場合に、いわゆる涼しく快活 な雰囲気とならないため、シーンの選択ごとにランプも 交換しなければならないという煩わしさがあった。

[0004]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】本発明は上述のような 点に鑑みてなされたものであり、その目的とするところ は、発光色の異なる複数の蛍光灯を調光して任意の混色 光を得る可変色照明装置と、白熱灯や高輝度放電灯のよ うな輝度の高い点光源とを組み合わせた照明装置におい て、両方の負荷が点灯した時の雰囲気を損なわないよう にすることにある。

[0005]

【課題を解決するための手段】本発明の照明装置にあっ ては、上記の課題を解決するために、図1に示すよう に、発光色の異なる複数の蛍光灯12R, 12G, 12 Bを調光して任意の混色光を得る可変色照明装置と、輝 度の高い白熱灯13のような点光源とを組み合わせた照 明装置において、前配点光源の点灯状態と運動して前記 点光源の光色と一致するように前配可変色照明装置の混 光色を制御する手段を備えたことを特徴とするものであ ろ.

【0006】また、輝度の高い点光源が高圧ナトリウム 灯やマルチハロゲン灯、水銀灯のような高輝度放電灯 (HIDランプ) である場合には、調光により高輝度放 電灯の光色が変化するので、その変化に連動して、照明 装置全体の光色が前配高輝度放電灯の全点灯時の光色と 一致するように、可変色照明装置の混光色を補正すれば 良い。さらに、前記高輝度放電灯が全点灯のときに、前 記可変色照明装置の混光色を任意の混光色に設定可能と し、この全点灯時の照明装置全体の混光色が保たれるよ うに、高輝度放電灯の調光点灯時に、可変色照明装置の **混光色を補正するように構成しても良い。**

[0007]

【作用】本発明では、上記のように、複数の蛍光灯12 R、12G、12Bを調光して任意の混色光を得る可変 色照明装置の混光色を、白熱灯や高輝度放電灯 (HID ランプ)のような輝度の高い点光源の点灯状態に連動し て制御するようにしたので、両方の負荷が同時に点灯し た場合にも照明装置全体の混光色を所望の色出力に保つ 40 ことができ、場の雰囲気を崩すことはなくなるものであ

[8000]

【実施例】図1は本発明の第1実施例のプロック図であ る。図中、1は交流電源、2、3は電源スイッチ、4は リレー、5はリレー接点部、6は色設定部、7はアドレ ス設定部、8はカウンタ、9は調色データ記憶部、10 は調色データ変換出力部、11R, 11G, 11Bは点 灯装置、12R, 12G, 12Bは発光色の異なる蛍光 灯、13は白熱灯、14は光源部である。調色データ記

.3

構成されており、14ビットのアドレス入力端子A。 ~ A11と3ビット以上のデータ出力端子D。 ~ D1 とを備えている。データ出力端子D。 ~ D2 は、予め決められた色の蛍光灯12R, 12G, 12Bについて、それぞれの調光レベルを制御するためのデータを出力する。データ出力端子D。 ~ D2 から出力されるデータは、アドレス入力端子A1 ~ A11は6ピットであるので、2°=64通りの調色データが記憶されている。アドレス入力端子A13は、そのレベルがリレー4の動作と 10連動しており、電源スイッチ2がONして白熱灯13が点灯しているときのみHighレベルとなり、白熱灯13が消灯しているときはLowレベルとなっている。

【0009】白熱灯13が消灯している場合には、アドレス入力端子Ar~Ariは、例えば、Arin,…, Arの順に、"000001"は色温度3000Kの白色データのアドレス、"0001000"は色温度5000Kの白色データのアドレス、"0111111"は色温度10000Kの白色データのアドレスなどと設定されている

【0010】白熱灯13が点灯している場合には、アドレス入力端子A13はH1ghレベルとなり、この場合には、A13,…,A7の順に"100001"は色温度2800Kの白色データのアドレス、"1001000"も色温度2800Kの白色データのアドレス、"111111"も色温度2800Kの白色データのアドレスと、すべてのアドレスが色温度2800Kの白色データのアドレスに設定されている。

【0011】アドレス入力端子A。~A11のうち、下位7ビットA。~A。には、クロック信号CLKの立ち上30がりを計数するカウンタ8の出力Q1~Q。が入力され、0~127までカウント値を1つずつ増加させる動作を繰り返されるようになっている。したがって、データ出力端子D。~D2の出力波形は、図2で示されるように、1周期が128分割されたHighレベルとLowレベルのデューティ信号となる。このデータ出力はもちろん、前述のアドレスA7~A12によって異なり、所望の混光色を出すための各蛍光灯12R,12G,12Bの調光レベル信号となる。

【0012】次に、図1の回路による調色動作について 40 説明する。電源スイッチ3のONにより、交流電源1が投入されると、色設定部6により設定された色データの格納されたアドレスがアドレス設定部7より出力され、そのアドレスA7 ~A12に基づいて調色データ配憶部9のデータ出力端子D。~D1には、図2に示すようなデューティ信号が出力され、調色データ変換出力部10により、例えば、電圧信号に変換されたり、増幅されたりして、点灯装置11R,11G,11Bに適した調光信号に変換され、蛍光灯12R,12G,12Bが決められた調光比で点灯する。11R

ば高周波点灯装置であり、調光信号として入力されたデューティ信号を周波数信号に変換して点灯周波数を変えてランプを調光するものである。例えば、調色データ記憶部9のアドレスA13~A7が"000001"のときは色温度3000K、"0001000"のときは色温度5000Kの混光色となるように各ランプを調光す

【0013】色設定部6は、例えば、アップダウンスイ ッチなどで構成されており、このスイッチを適当に操作 することにより、好みの色(色温度)の混光照明が得ら れる。今、電源スイッチ2をONし、白熱灯13と蛍光 灯12R, 12G, 12Bを同時に点灯しようとする と、調色データ記憶部9のアドレス入力端子AiaはHi ghレベルとなる。これにより、色設定のためのアドレ スが変わり、前述のように、アドレスA13~A7 は"1 000001", "1001000", "111111 1"のように変化する。このときの色データは、すべて 白熱灯13と同じ色温度の2800Kの白色データに設 定されているから、白熱灯13の点灯と同時に、色設定 部6の設定値に拘わらず、2800Kの色データが調色 データ記憶部9から出力され、調色データ変換出力部1 0により調光信号に変換されて、点灯装置11R, 11 G, 11Bが調光制御され、蛍光灯12R, 12G, 1 2 Bの混光照明の色温度は2800Kとなる。これによ り、白熱灯13の点灯に連動して、蛍光灯12R, 12 G、12Bの混光色を変化させ、白熱灯13と同様の色 温度として、きらめき感と雰囲気感の両方を備えた照明 が実現可能となる。

【0014】図3は本発明の第2実施例のプロック図である。第1実施例と同一の機能を有する部分には同一の符号1~14を付して、重複する説明は省略する。15は調光器であり、例えば、サイリスタの位相制御回路などで構成されている。16は光色・光量検出部、17はA/D変換部、18は演算処理部、19は調色データ作成部である。本実施例では、白熱灯13の点灯に運動して、白熱灯13の光色に蛍光灯12R,12G,12Bの混光色を一致させる点では第1実施例と同じであるが、白熱灯13の光色を光色・光量検出部16により直接検出して演算処理を施して、蛍光灯12R,12G,12Bの調光比を決める点が第1実施例とは異なる。

【0015】以下、本実施例による調色動作について説明する。電源スイッチ3がON、電源スイッチ2がOFFのとき、すなわち、白熱灯13が消灯しているときは、リレー4が動作せず、その接点5a,5b,5cは調色データ記憶部9のデータ出力端子Do~Dzに接続されている。このときの動作は、上述の第1実施例と同様になるので、説明は省略する。

して、点灯装置11R, 11G, 11Bに適した調光信 【0016】次に、電源スイッチ2がONし、白熱灯1号に変換され、蛍光灯12R, 12G, 12Bが決めら 3が点灯すると、白熱灯13の近傍に設置された光色・れた調光比で点灯する。11R, 11G, 11Bは例え 50 光量検出部16とA/D変換部17及び演算処理部18

により、白熱灯13の光色・光量が検出される。光色・ 光量検出部16は、人間の目の分光感度であるスペクト ル三刺激値Xx (Xの長波長側ピーク)、Y、Zの感度 を持つ3つのセンサーで構成されていて、測定光の三刺 激値X1、Y、Zを検出する。この三刺激値は、A/D 変換部17に入力されて、デジタル値となる。三刺激値 のデジタル値は、演算処理部18に入力されて、測定光 の色度座標(xo, yo)及び光量Yoが演算出力され る。この色度座標 (xo, yo) に合致するように、調* *色データ作成部19により各蛍光灯12R, 12G, 1 2 Bの調光比が決定される。この調光比の算出は、蛍光 灯12Rの色度座標と光量を(xr, yr, Yr)、蛍 光灯12Gの色度座標と光量を(xg, yg, Yg)、 蛍光灯12Bの色度座標と光量を(xb,yb,Y b)、合わせたい色度座標と光量を(xo, yo, Y。)とすると、以下の数式により求めることができ る.

[0017]

 $x_0 = (x r Y r / y r + x g Y g / y g + x b Y b / y b)$

/(Yr/yr+Yg/yg+Yb/yb)

 $y_0 = (Yr + Yg + Yb) / (Yr/yr + Yg/yg + Yb/yb)$

 $Y_0 = Y r + Y g + Y b$

【0018】以上の数式により、各蛍光灯12R, 12 G, 12Bの光量Yr, Yg, Ybを求める。各蛍光灯 12R, 12G, 12Bの100%出力の光量値をYr 100. Yg100 , Yb100 とすると、蛍光灯12Rの調 光量はYr/Yrュ。。、蛍光灯12Gの調光量はYg/ Yg100 、蛍光灯12Bの調光量はYb/Yb100 とな して、図2に示すように、デューティ信号に変換するこ とにより、白熱灯13と同色となるように、蛍光灯12 R, 12G, 12Bの混光色が調整される。本実施例の 構成では、白熱灯13の光色を光色・光量検出部16で 直接検出しているので、調光器15により白熱灯13を 調光したときも、白熱灯13の光色がシフトするのに迫 従して蛍光灯12R, 12G, 12Bの混光色もシフト させることが可能となる。なお、本実施例の説明では、 蛍光灯12R, 12G, 12Bの混光色の調整時に、光 ず、任意の光量に設定できることは言うまでもない。

【0019】図4は本発明の第3実施例のプロック図で ある。第2実施例と同一の機能を有する部分には同一の 符号1~18を付して、重複する説明は省略する。19 Hは補正データ作成部、20は限流用チョーク、21は 調光検出回路、22a,22b,22cは調光検出回路 21内のリレーの接点である。本実施例では、輝度の高 い点光源として、白熱灯13に代わって、HIDランプ 13H (例えば、松下製のHIDランプである「ハイカ ライト」(商品名)や「スカイピーム」(商品名)な 40 ど)を用いている。このようなHIDランプを調光する と、ガス圧力の変化により光色が大きく変化してしま う。例えば、ハイカライトの場合は、調光すると赤みが 強くなり、スカイピームは青みが強くなる。そこで、本 実施例では、全体の光色を補償するために、蛍光灯12 R, 12G, 12Bの混色光を逆の色へシフトするもの である。例えば、ハイカライトの場合には蛍光灯12 R, 12G, 12Bの混色光を青側へシフトさせ、スカ イビームの場合には蛍光灯12R, 12G, 12Bの混 色光を赤側へシフトさせるものである。

【0020】以下、本実施例における調色動作について 説明する。まず、電源スイッチ2がOFFされて、HI Dランプ13Hが消灯しているときは、リレー4の接点 5は接地側に接続されており、調色データ配憶部9のア ドレス入力端子A13はLowレベルである。また、調光 検出回路21のリレー接点22a, 22b, 22cは調 る。このようにして求められた調光量の値をD/A変換 20 色データ記憶部 9 のデータ出力端子D。 $\sim D$ 』 に接続さ れている。この場合の動作は、上述の第1実施例で説明 した通りであるので、重複する説明は省略する。次に、 電源スイッチ2がONされて、HIDランプ13Hが点 灯すると、リレー4の接点5は電源側に接続されて、調 色データ記憶部9のアドレス入力端子A13はHighレ ベルとなる。ここで、HIDランプ13Hが全点灯のと きには、調光検出回路21のリレーが動作せず、そのリ レー接点22a, 22b, 22cは調色データ記憶部9 のデータ出力端子D。~D2 に接続されている。この場 量の設定は白熱灯の光量Y。に合わせたが、これに限ら 30 合の動作も、上述の第1実施例で説明した通りであり、 アドレスA11~A1 に対応するデータは、すべてHID ランプ13Hと同じ色温度(例えば、ハイカライトでは 2500K) の白色データに設定してあり、HIDラン プ13Hと同一色となるように、各蛍光灯12R, 12 G. 12Bが点灯し、混色する。また、HIDランプ1 3 Hを調光すると、調光検出回路 2 1 のリレーが動作 し、そのリレー接点22a,22b,22cは補正デー 夕作成部19の出力に接続される。このとき、光色・光 量検出部16とA/D変換部17及び演算処理部18に よりHIDランプ13Hの光畳のデータが検出される。 その検出動作については、上述の第2実施例と同様であ

> 【0021】今、HIDランプ13Hの調光時の光色を (x1 , y1) とし、光量をY1 とする。また、全点灯 時の光色を(xo, yo)とし、光量をYoとすると、 図5に示すように、調光時と全点灯時とでは光色がずれ る。 蛍光灯 1 2 R, 1 2 G, 1 2 B の混色光とH I Dラ ンプ13Hとの混光色を(xo, yo)にするには、蛍 光灯12R, 12G, 12Bの混色座標を、x=2xo $50 - x_1$ 、 $y = 2 y_0 - y_1$ と設定すれば良い。ただし、

Y=Y1 とする。図5において、線分L1, L2 の距離 は同じであり、蛍光灯12R, 12G, 12Bの混色座 標(x, y)は、HIDランプ13Hの調光時の光色座 標(xı, yı)と、全点灯時の光色座標(xo, y。)を結ぶ直線上に設定する。蛍光灯12R,12 G, 12Bの混色座標を、この座標(x, y)に設定す るためには、蛍光灯12R, 12G, 12Bの調光比 を、第2実施例で説明した数式を用いて求めれば良い。 この演算は、補正データ作成部19Hで行われ、求めら れた調光比のデータをD/A変換し、図2に示すような 10 デューティ信号に変換することにより、蛍光灯12R, 12G, 12Bの混色光とHIDランプ13Hとの全体 的な混色光は、HIDランプ13Hの全点灯時の光色に 保たれる。このように、HIDランプ13Hの調光点灯 に連動して蛍光灯混色光の光色を変化させることによ り、調光の深さが変わっても、全体的な光色は変化しな い制御が達成されるものである。

【0022】図6は本発明の第4実施例のプロック図で ある。その構成は、リレー4とその接点5を除去したこ と以外は、上述の第3実施例と同じである。この実施例 では、点光源として、HIDランプ13Hを用いてお り、HIDランプ13Hの調光点灯に連動して蛍光灯混 色光の光色を変化させるものであり、HIDランプ13 Hが消灯したとき及び全点灯のときは、蛍光灯混色光は HIDランプ13Hには連動させず、任意の光色に設定 可能としている。そして、HIDランプ13Hが調光点 灯のときは、蛍光灯混色光と調光点灯時のHIDランプ との混光色が、HIDランプ13Hの全点灯時とその時 に設定している蛍光灯の混色光との混光色となるよう に、HIDランプ13Hの調光時の色ずれを蛍光灯の混 30 色光の光色を変えることにより補償するものである。

【0023】以下、本実施例による調色動作について説 明する。HIDランプ13Hの消灯時及び全点灯時に は、調光検出回路21のリレーが動作せず、そのリレー 接点22a, 22b, 22cは調色データ記憶部9のデ ータ出力端子D。~D』に接続されている。この場合の 動作は、上述の第1実施例で説明した通り、蛍光灯12 R, 12G, 12Bの混色光はHIDランプ13Hとは 連動せず、色設定部6により設定された色データの格納 されたアドレスがアドレス設定部7より出力され、その アドレスに基づいて、関色データ記憶部9のデータ出力 端子D。~D:から、図2に示すようなデューティ信号 が出力され、調色データ変換出力部10により点灯装置 11R, 11G, 11Bに適した調光信号に変換され、 蛍光灯12R, 12G, 12Bが決められた調光比で点 灯し、所望の混色光が得られる。

【0024】次に、HIDランプ13Hが調光点灯され たときには、光色・光量検出部16とA/D変換部17 及び演算処理部18によりHIDランプ13Hの色度座 標(xo¹, yo¹)と光量Yo¹が演算出力される。

以後は、図8のフローに基づいて、演算処理部18と補 正データ作成部19Hが動作する。これを詳しく説明す ると、HIDランプ13Hの間光点灯時には、予め記憶 されているHIDランプ13Hの全点灯時の色度座標 (x。, y。) と全点灯時に設定した蛍光灯混色光の色 度座標(x₁ , y₁) より、HIDランプ13Hと蛍光 灯12R, 12G, 12Bの全体的な混光色の色度座標 (x_1, y_2) id, $x_2 = (x_0 + x_1)/2$, $y_2 =$ (yo + y1) / 2として演算される。そして、この色 度座標(x2, y2)を変えないように、HIDランプ 13Hの調光点灯時には、検出された色座標(xo) y。') より蛍光灯の混色光の色度座標(x1' y1 ')は、次の式で補正される。

 $x_1' = x_0 + x_1 - x_0$

 $y_1 ' = y_0 + y_1 - y_0$

【0025】上記の計算の前提となる色度図を図7に示 した。図中、L1 = L2 、L2 = L4 の関係がある。な お、ここでは、簡単化のために、蛍光灯12R, 12 G、12Bの混色光とHIDランプ13Hの光量が全点 灯時においても調光点灯時においても等しいと仮定して

【0026】以上の実施例において、点灯装置は高周波 点灯装置を例示したが、これは低周波交流点灯装置でも 良く、直流点灯装置でも良く、また、独立した複数の点 灯装置を組み合わせて使用しても良く、複数の点灯装置 を一体化したものを使用しても良い。また、調光方式に ついては、上述の実施例ではデューティ信号で調光して いるが、直流信号や位相制御信号などで調光しても良 い。さらに、蛍光灯の種類としては、実施例ではランプ 内の蛍光体が異なるカラーランプを使用しているが、こ れ以外にも、例えば、カラーチュープ、カラーフィルタ を利用したものでも良い。また、光源の色についても R, G, B以外に、白色 (電球色、白色、昼光色) など の組み合わせを用いても良い。そのほか、光色・光量検 出部については、HIDランプや白熱灯だけの光色・光 量を検出する以外にも、例えば、照明器具の全体的な光 色を検出してフィードバック制御しても良い。演算処理 手段については、補正された色を上述の数式で一度に算 出する以外に、全体的な光色をモニターしながら、少し ずつ調光レベルを変えるものでも良い。点光源の種類に ついては、白熱灯(ミニハロゲン灯も含む)やHID (高圧ナトリウム灯、マルチハロゲン灯、水銀灯など) のほか、輝度が高い光源であれば何でも良い。点光源の 数は1つでも良いし、複数灯でも良い。さらに、点光源 の光色検出は、そのうちの1つについてのみ検出しても 良いし、点光源全体の光色を検出しても良い。

【0027】なお、上述の実施例はいずれも点光源と面 光源が器具として一体となった構成であるが、これらの 器具が複数存在する場合において、そのうちの1つの器 50 具の点光源もしくは点光源全体の光についてのみ光色検

出部を設け、その検出された光色となるように、それぞれの器具の可変色照明装置の光色を制御しても良い。その場合には、点光源の光色のばらつき(例えば、HIDランプのばらつき)があっても1つの光源を基準としているので、可変色照明装置の光色のばらつきは解消される。

[0028]

【発明の効果】請求項1記載の発明では、複数色の蛍光 灯を用いた可変色照明装置の混色光を、輝度の高い点光 源の色に合わせることにより、輝度の高い点光源のきら めき感を生かし、場の雰囲気を崩さない効果が得られ る。

【0029】請求項2又は3の発明では、複数色の蛍光灯を用いた可変色照明装置を、高輝度放電灯と組み合わせて使用する場合において、高輝度放電灯の調光点灯による色ずれを蛍光灯の混色光の補正によって補償し、全体的な混光色は所望の色に保つことができるという効果がある。

【図面の簡単な説明】

- 【図1】本発明の第1実施例のプロック回路図である。
- 【図2】本発明の第1実施例の動作波形図である。
- 【図3】本発明の第2実施例のプロック回路図である。
- 【図4】本発明の第3実施例のプロック回路図である。
- 【図5】本発明の第3実施例の動作説明図である。

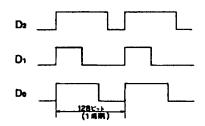
10

- 【図6】本発明の第4実施例のプロック回路図である。
- 【図7】本発明の第4実施例の動作説明図である。
- 【図8】本発明の第4実施例の動作を示すフローチャートである。

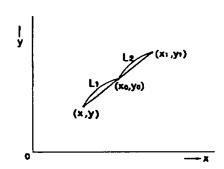
【符号の説明】

- 1 交流電源
- 2 電源スイッチ
- 3 電源スイッチ
- 4 リレー
- 5 リレー接点部
 - 6 色設定部
 - 7 アドレス設定部
 - 8 カウンタ
 - 9 調色データ記憶部
 - 10 調色データ変換出力部
 - 11R 点灯装置
 - 11G 点灯装置
 - 118 点灯装置
 - 12R 蛍光灯(赤色)
- 0 12G 蛍光灯(緑色)
 - 12B 蛍光灯 (青色)
 - 13 白熱灯
 - 14 光源部

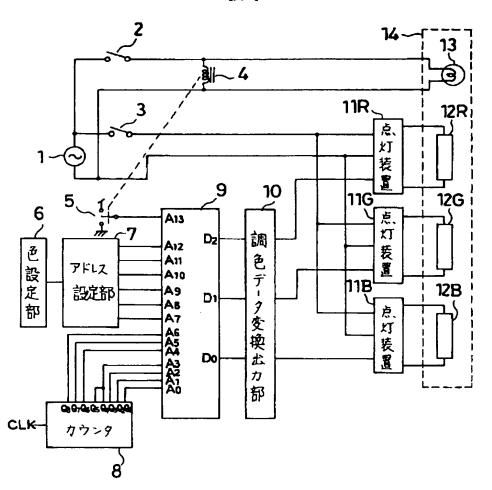
【図2】



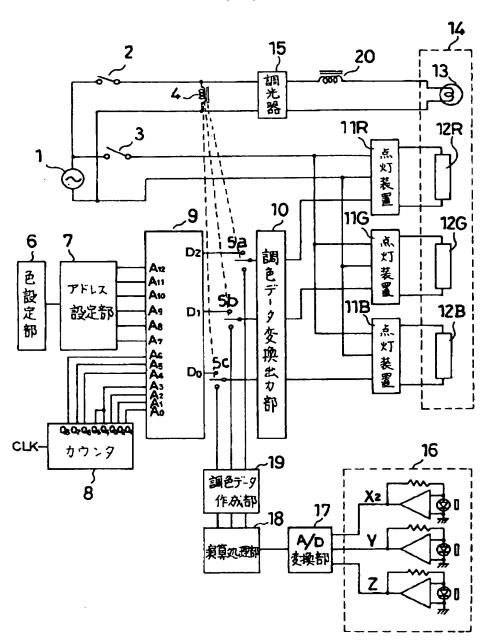
[図5]



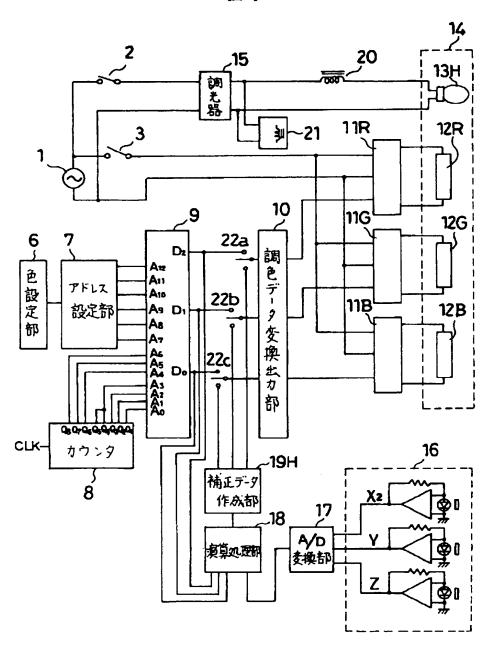
【図1】



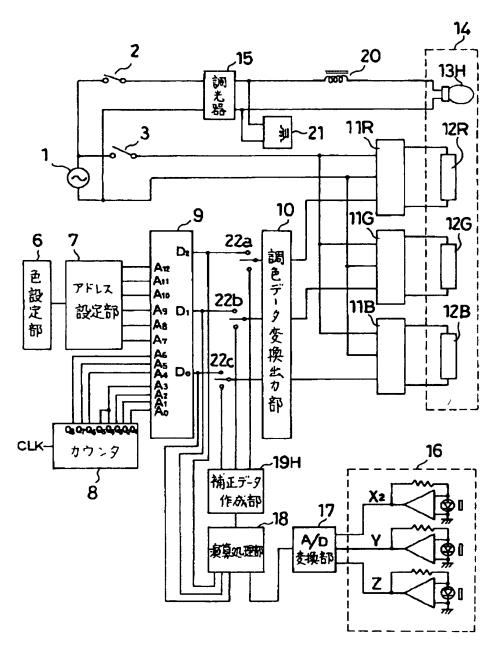
[図3]

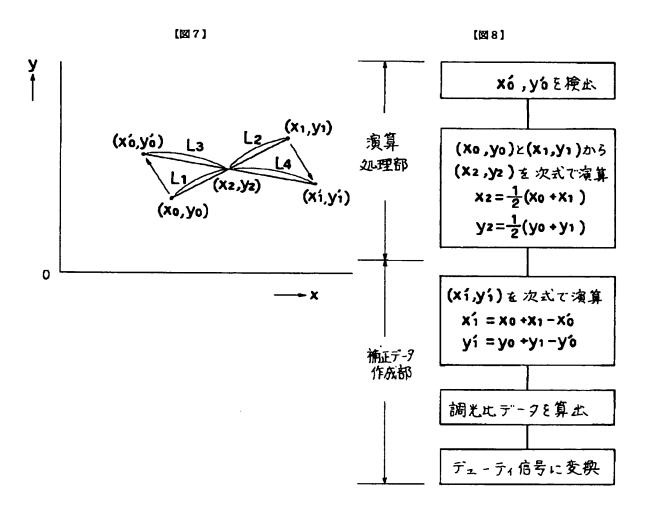


【図4】



[図6]





PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

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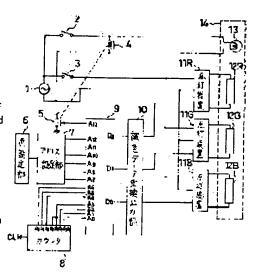
TAKEUCHI HIROYASU

(54) LIGHTING SYSTEM

(57)Abstract:

PURPOSE: To hold the atmosphere of a site when lighting both a variable color lighting system and an incandescent lamp or a high luminance discharge lamp or the like by controlling the mixed color of the varibale color lighting system in response to the lighted state of a point light source so that it agrees with the color of light of the point light source.

CONSTITUTION: When power switches 2, 3 are turned on to light an incandescent lamp 13 and fluorescent lamps 12R, 12G, 12B simultaneously, the address input terminal A13 of a toning data storage portion 9 is changed and all color data are set to white data of the same color temperature as natural lights. Therefore, predetermined color data are output from the storage portion 9 simultaneous with lighting of the incandescent lamp 13 regardless of the set value of a color setting portion 6 and are converted into dimming signals by a toning data converted output portion 10. Thereby dimming control of lighting devices 11R, 11G, 11B can be performed in response to lighting of the incandescent lamp 13 and the color temperatures of the mixed color light of the incandescent lamp 13 and the fluorescent lamps 12R, 12G, 12B become the same. Therefore the atmosphere of a site is not deteriorated.



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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] A lighting system characterized by having a means to control ***** of said good discoloration lighting system for a burning condition of said point light source to be interlocked with, and in agreement with a light color of said point light source in a lighting system which combined an adjustable color lighting system which modulates the light of two or more fluorescent lamps with which the luminescent color differs, and obtains color mixture light of arbitration, and the point light source with high brightness.

[Claim 2] A lighting system which combined an adjustable color lighting system which is characterized by providing the following, and which modulates the light of two or more fluorescent lamps with which the luminescent color differs, and obtains color mixture light of arbitration, and a high-intensitydischarge LGT A means which carries out gang control of the ***** of said good discoloration lighting system so that it may be in agreement with a light color of said high-intensity-discharge LGT when said high-intensity-discharge LGT is an all-points LGT A means to amend ***** of said good discoloration lighting system so that a light color of the whole lighting system may be in agreement with a light color at the time of an all-points LGT of said high-intensity-discharge LGT when said highintensity-discharge LGT is dimming burning

[Claim 3] A lighting system which combined an adjustable color lighting system which is characterized by providing the following, and which modulates the light of two or more fluorescent lamps with which the luminescent color differs, and obtains color mixture light of arbitration, and a high-intensitydischarge LGT A means to set ***** of said good discoloration lighting system as ***** of arbitration when said high-intensity-discharge LGT is an all-points LGT A means to amend ***** of an adjustable color lighting system so that a light color of the whole lighting system may maintain ***** of an adjustable color lighting system of ***** of said arbitration, and a light color at the time of an all-points LGT of said high-intensity-discharge LGT when said high-intensity-discharge LGT is dimming burning

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Industrial Application] This invention relates to the lighting system which combined the adjustable color lighting system which modulates the light of two or more fluorescent lamps with which the luminescent color differs, and obtains the color mixture light of arbitration, and the point light source with high brightness.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] In recent years, instead of the lighting system using the single light source like an incandescent lamp or a fluorescent lamp, the lighting system which combined two or more light sources is spreading. For example, what contains a fluorescent lamp and an incandescent lamp in one lighting fitting, and switches or chooses these loads is marketed. In the lighting system which combined such two or more light sources, a user can direct various ambient atmospheres freely and the improvement in qualitative of lighting is attained.

[0003] In such a lighting system, both a fluorescent lamp and an incandescent lamp are made to turn on, and there is a case where he wants to shine with an illuminance and to obtain admiration simultaneously. the object will be reached by it if both sides make it turn on a fluorescent lamp and an incandescent lamp -- although it divides and comes out, an incandescent lamp is warm when a color temperature is made to differ and **** a fluorescent lamp and an incandescent lamp originally -- sensing (color temperature 3000 [about] K) -- there was a problem that would disappear, will shine and an ambient atmosphere will change only with admiration by the light (for example, color temperature 5000K) of a fluorescent lamp. Since it did not become the so-called cool cheerful ambient atmosphere to use only a fluorescent lamp although a fluorescent lamp should just also use the thing of an electric bulb color (color temperature 3000 [about] K) in order to avoid this, there was troublesomeness that lamps also had to be exchanged for every selection of a scene.

[0004]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] This invention is made in view of the above points, and the place made into the object is in the lighting system which combined the adjustable color lighting system which modulates the light of two or more fluorescent lamps with which the luminescent color differs, and obtains the color mixture light of arbitration, and the point light source with high brightness like an incandescent lamp or a high-intensity-discharge LGT to make it not spoil an ambient atmosphere when both loads light up.

[0005]

[Means for Solving the Problem] If it is in a lighting system of this invention, in order to solve the above-mentioned technical problem, as shown in <u>drawing 1</u> In a lighting system which combined an adjustable color lighting system which modulates the light of two or more fluorescent lamps 12R, 12G, and 12B with which the luminescent color differs, and obtains color mixture light of arbitration, and the point light source like the incandescent lamp 13 with high brightness It is characterized by having a means to control ****** of said good discoloration lighting system for a burning condition of said point

light source to be interlocked with, and in agreement with a light color of said point light source. [0006] Moreover, what is necessary is for the change to be interlocked with, and just to amend ****** of an adjustable color lighting system so that a light color of the whole lighting system may be in agreement with a light color at the time of an all-points LGT of said high-intensity-discharge LGT since a light color of a high-intensity-discharge LGT changes with dimming when the point light sources with high brightness are a high voltage sodium lamp, a multi-halogen LGT, and a high-intensity-discharge LGT (HID lamp) like a mercury-vapor lamp. Furthermore, when said high-intensity-discharge LGT is an all-points LGT, setting out of ***** of said good discoloration lighting system to ****** of arbitration may be enabled, and you may constitute so that ***** of the whole lighting system at the time of this all-points LGT may be maintained, and ****** of an adjustable color lighting system may be amended at the time of dimming burning of a high-intensity-discharge LGT.

[Function] ****** of an adjustable color lighting system which modulates the light of two or more fluorescent lamps 12R, 12G, and 12B, and obtains the color mixture light of arbitration as mentioned above in this invention Since the burning condition of the point light source with high brightness like an incandescent lamp or a high-intensity-discharge LGT (HID lamp) is interlocked with and it was made to control, also when both loads light up simultaneously, it can maintain at the color output of a request of ****** of the whole lighting system, and breaking down the ambient atmosphere of a field is lost. [0008]

[Example] Drawing 1 is the block diagram of the 1st example of this invention. the inside of drawing, and 1 -- AC power supply, and 2 and 3 -- an electric power switch and 4 -- a relay and 5 -- the relay contact section and 6 -- the color setting-out section and 7 -- the address selection section and 8 -- a counter and 9 -- toning -- the data storage section and 10 -- toning -- as for the fluorescent lamp with which, as for the data-conversion output section, and 11R, 11G and 11B, lighting devices differ, and 12R and 12G differ in the luminescent color from 12B, and 13 It consists of ROMs (read-only memory), and the toning data storage section 9 is the data output terminal D0 more than 14-bit address input terminal A0 -A13 and a triplet - D2. It has. The data output terminal D0 - D2 The data for controlling each dimming level is outputted about the fluorescent lamps 12R, 12G, and 12B of the color decided beforehand, the data output terminal D0 - D2 from -- the data outputted changes corresponding to address input terminal A7 -A12. In this example, since address input terminal A7 -A12 are 6 bits, 26 = 64 kinds of toning data is memorized. The level is being interlocked with actuation of relay 4, the address input terminal A13 serves as High level, only when an electric power switch 2 turns on and the incandescent lamp 13 is on, and when the incandescent lamp 13 has gone out, it serves as Low level. [0009] When the incandescent lamp 13 has gone out, address input terminal A7 -A13 are A13, --, A7. In order, the address of the white data of color temperature 3000K and "0001000" are set up with the address of the white data of color temperature 5000K, and "0111111" is set up for "0000001" with the address of the white data of color temperature 10000K etc.

[0010] When the incandescent lamp 13 is on, the address input terminal A13 serves as High level, and it is A13, --, A7 in this case. As for "1000001", the address of the white data of color temperature 2800K and "1001000" are set as the address of the white data of color temperature 2800K, and the address of white data all whose addresses are color temperature 2800K the address of the white data of color temperature 2800K, and "1111111" in order.

[0011] low order 7 bit A0 -A6 among address input terminal A0 -A13 **** -- output Q1 -Q8 of the counter 8 which carries out counting of the standup of a clock signal CLK It is inputted and the actuation to which you make it increase counted value at a time by one to 0-127 is repeated. Therefore, the data output terminal D0 - D2 An output wave serves as a duty signal of High level and Low level with which 128 ****s of one period were carried out, as shown by drawing 2. As well as this data output, it changes with above-mentioned address A7 -A12, and becomes the dimming level signal of each fluorescent lamps 12R, 12G, and 12B for taking out desired ******

[0012] Next, the toning actuation by the circuit of <u>drawing 1</u> is explained. If AC power supply 1 is switched on by ON of an electric power switch 3, the address with which the color data set up by the

color setting-out section 6 was stored will be outputted from the address selection section 7. the address A7 -A12 -- being based -- toning -- the data output terminal D0 of the data storage section 9 - D2 **** --A duty signal as shown in drawing 2 is outputted, and it is changed into a voltage signal by the toning data-conversion output section 10, or it is amplified, and is changed into the dimming signal suitable for lighting devices 11R, 11G, and 11B, and the light is switched on by the dimming ratio fluorescent lamps 12R, 12G, and 12B were decided to be. 11R, 11G, and 11B are for example, RF lighting devices, they change into signalling frequency the duty signal inputted as a dimming signal, change burning frequency, and modulate the light of a lamp. For example, the addresses A13-A7 of the toning data storage section 9 When it is "0000001", the light of each lamp is modulated at the time of color temperature 3000K and "0001000" so that it may become ****** of color temperature 5000K. [0013] The color setting-out section 6 consists of for example, up-and-down switches etc., and the **** lighting of a favorite color (color temperature) is obtained by operating this switch suitably. If an electric power switch 2 tends to be turned on and it is going to turn on simultaneously an incandescent lamp 13 and fluorescent lamps 12R, 12G, and 12B now, the address input terminal A13 of the toning data storage section 9 will serve as High level. Thereby, the address for color setting out changes and they are the addresses A13-A7 as mentioned above. It changes, as shown in "1000001", "1001000", and "1111111." Since all the color data at this time is set as the white data of 2800K of the same color temperature as an incandescent lamp 13 The color data of 2800K is outputted to burning and coincidence of an incandescent lamp 13 from the toning data storage section 9 irrespective of the set point of the color setting-out section 6. It is changed into a dimming signal by the toning dataconversion output section 10, and dimming control of the lighting devices 11R, 11G, and 11B is carried out, and the color temperature of the **** lighting of fluorescent lamps 12R, 12G, and 12B is set to 2800K. By this, burning of an incandescent lamp 13 is interlocked with, ***** of fluorescent lamps 12R, 12G, and 12B is changed, and the lighting which shone and was equipped with both admiration and a feeling of an ambient atmosphere as the same color temperature as an incandescent lamp 13 becomes realizable.

[0014] Drawing 3 is the block diagram of the 2nd example of this invention. Into the portion which has the same function as the 1st example, the same signs 1-14 are attached and the overlapping explanation is omitted. 15 is a dimmer, for example, consists of phase control circuits of a thyristor etc. For 16, as for the A/D-conversion section and 18, a light color and a quantity of light detecting element, and 17 are [the data-processing section and 19] the toning data origination sections. At this example, at the point which is interlocked with burning of an incandescent lamp 13 and makes ****** of fluorescent lamps 12R, 12G, and 12B in agreement with the light color of an incandescent lamp 13, although it is the same as the 1st example, direct detection of the light color of an incandescent lamp 13 is carried out by the light color and the quantity of light detecting element 16, data processing is performed, and it differs from the 1st example in that the dimming ratio of fluorescent lamps 12R, 12G, and 12B is decided. [0015] Hereafter, the toning actuation by this example is explained. When an electric power switch 3 is ON and an electric power switch 2 is OFF (i.e., when the incandescent lamp 13 has gone out), relay 4 does not operate, but the contacts 5a, 5b, and 5c are the data output terminal D0 of the toning data storage section 9 - D2. It connects. Since the actuation at this time becomes being the same as that of the 1st above-mentioned example, explanation is omitted.

[0016] Next, if an electric power switch 2 turns on and an incandescent lamp 13 lights up, the light color and the quantity of light of an incandescent lamp 13 will be detected by the light color and the quantity of light detecting element 16, the A/D-conversion section 17, and the data-processing section 18 which were installed near the incandescent lamp 13. The light color and the quantity of light detecting element 16 consist of three sensors with the sensitivity of the spectral tristimulus values X2 (the long wave of X merit side peak) which are the spectral sensitivity of human being's eyes, Y, and Z, and detects the tristimulus values X2 of a measuring beam, Y, and Z. These tristimulus values are inputted into the A/D-conversion section 17, and turn into digital value. It is inputted into the data-processing section 18, and the digital value of tristimulus values is the chromaticity coordinate (x0 and y0) and the quantity of light Y0 of a measuring beam. An operation output is carried out, it agrees in this chromaticity

coordinate (x0 and y0) -- as -- toning -- the dimming ratio of each fluorescent lamps 12R, 12G, and 12B is determined by the data origination section 19. Calculation of this dimming ratio can calculate the chromaticity coordinate and the quantity of light of fluorescent lamp 12R with the following formulas, if (xb, yb, Yb), and a chromaticity coordinate and the quantity of light to double are set [the chromaticity coordinate and the quantity of light of (xr, yr, Yr) fluorescent lamp 12G] to (x0, y0, and Y0) for the chromaticity coordinate and the quantity of light of (xg, yg, Yg), and fluorescent lamp 12B. [0017]

x0 = (xrYr/yr+xgYg/yg+xbYb/yb)

/(Yr/yr+Yg/yg+Yb/yb

y0 = (Yr+Yg+Yb)/(Yr/yr+Yg/yg+Yb/yb)

Y0 = Yr + Yg + Yb [0018] With the above formula, the quantity of lights Yr, Yg, and Yb of each fluorescent lamps 12R, 12G, and 12B are calculated. They are Yr100, Yg100, and Yb100 about the light value of 100% output of each fluorescent lamps 12R, 12G, and 12B. When it carries out, for Yr/Yr100 and the amount of dimming of fluorescent lamp 12G, the amount of dimming of Yg/Yg100 and fluorescent lamp 12B is [the amount of dimming of fluorescent lamp 12R] Yb/Yb100. It becomes. Thus, by changing into a duty signal, as D/A conversion of the value of the calculated amount of dimming is carried out and it is shown in drawing 2, ****** of fluorescent lamps 12R, 12G, and 12B is adjusted so that it may become an incandescent lamp 13 and the same color. With the configuration of this example, since direct detection of the light color of an incandescent lamp 13 is carried out by the light color and the quantity of light detecting element 16, also when the light of an incandescent lamp 13 is modulated with a dimmer 15, it becomes possible to follow that the light color of an incandescent lamp 13 shifts, and to also shift ***** of fluorescent lamps 12R, 12G, and 12B. In addition, by explanation of this example, setting out of the quantity of light is the quantity of light Y0 of an incandescent lamp at the time of adjustment of ***** of fluorescent lamps 12R, 12G, and 12B. Although doubled, it cannot be overemphasized that it can be set as the quantity of light of not only this but arbitration.

[0019] Drawing 4 is the block diagram of the 3rd example of this invention. Into the portion which has the same function as the 2nd example, the same signs 1-18 are attached and the overlapping explanation is omitted. For 19H, the amendment data origination section and 20 are [a dimming detector, and 22a, 22b and 22c of a ****** choke and 21] the relay contacts in the dimming detector 21. In this example, HID lamp 13H are used instead of the incandescent lamp 13 as the point light source with high brightness (for example, "high calite" (trade name), a "sky beam" (trade name), etc. which are the Matsushita HID lamp). Modulated light of such a HID lamp will change a light color a lot by change of gas pressure. For example, if the light is modulated in the case of high calite, redness will become strong and, as for a sky beam, blueness will become strong. So, in this example, in order to compensate the whole light color, the color mixture light of fluorescent lamps 12R, 12G, and 12B is shifted to the color of reverse. For example, in the case of high calite, the color mixture light of fluorescent lamps 12R, 12G, and 12B is shifted to a blue side, and, in the case of a sky beam, the color mixture light of fluorescent lamps 12R, 12G, and 12B is shifted to a red side.

[0020] Hereafter, the toning actuation in this example is explained. First, when an electric power switch 2 is turned off and HID lamp 13H have gone out, the contact 5 of relay 4 is connected to the earth side, and the address input terminal A13 of the toning data storage section 9 is Low level. Moreover, relay contact 22a, 22b, and 22c of the dimming detector 21 is the data output terminal D0 of the toning data storage section 9 - D2. It connects. Since the actuation in this case is as the 1st above-mentioned example having explained, the overlapping explanation is omitted. Next, if an electric power switch 2 is turned on and HID lamp 13H light up, the contact 5 of relay 4 will be connected to a power supply side, and the address input terminal A13 of the toning data storage section 9 will serve as High level. When HID lamp 13H are an all-points LGT, a relay of the dimming detector 21 does not operate here, but the relay contact 22a, 22b, and 22c is the data output terminal D0 of the toning data storage section 9 - D2. It connects. The actuation in this case is also as the 1st above-mentioned example having explained, and they are the addresses A13-A7. All corresponding data is set as the white data of the same color

temperature (for example, high calite 2500 K) as HID lamp 13H, and each fluorescent lamps 12R, 12G, and 12B turn on and carry out color mixture so that it may become the same color as HID lamp 13H. Moreover, if the light of HID lamp 13H is modulated, a relay of the dimming detector 21 will operate and the relay contact 22a, 22b, and 22c will be connected to the output of the amendment data origination section 19. At this time, the data of the quantity of light of HID lamp 13H is detected by a light color and the quantity of light detecting element 16, the A/D-conversion section 17, and the data-processing section 18. About the detection actuation, it is the same as that of the 2nd above-mentioned example.

[0021] The light color at the time of dimming of HID lamp 13H is now set to (x1 and y1), and it is the quantity of light Y1 It carries out. Moreover, the light color at the time of an all-points LGT is set to (x0 and y0), and it is the quantity of light Y0 If it carries out, as shown in drawing 5, a light color will shift in the time of dimming and an all-points LGT. In order to set ***** of the color mixture light of fluorescent lamps 12R, 12G, and 12B, and HID lamp 13H to (x0 and y0), it is the color mixture coordinate of fluorescent lamps 12R, 12G, and 12B x=2x0-x1 and y=2y0-y1 What is necessary is just to set up. However, Y=Y1 It carries out. It sets to drawing 5 and is a segment L1 and L2. Distance is the same and the color mixture coordinate (x y) of fluorescent lamps 12R, 12G, and 12B is set up on the straight line which connects the light color coordinate at the time of dimming of HID lamp 13H (x1 and y1), and the light color coordinate at the time of an all-points LGT (x0 and y0). What is necessary is just to ask for the dimming ratio of fluorescent lamps 12R, 12G, and 12B using the formula explained in the 2nd example, in order to set the color mixture coordinate of fluorescent lamps 12R, 12G, and 12B as this coordinate (x y). An overall color mixture light of the color mixture light of fluorescent lamps 12R, 12G, and 12B and HID lamp 13H is maintained at the light color at the time of the all-points LGT of HID lamp 13H by performing this operation by amendment data origination section 19H, carrying out D/A conversion of the called-for data of a dimming ratio, and changing into a duty signal as shown in drawing 2. Thus, even if the depth of dimming changes by dimming burning of HID lamp 13H being interlocked with, and changing the light color of fluorescent lamp color mixture light, the control from which an overall light color does not change is attained.

[0022] Drawing 6 is the block diagram of the 4th example of this invention. The configuration is the same as the 3rd above-mentioned example except having removed relay 4 and its contact 5. In this example, when use HID lamp 13H, dimming burning of HID lamp 13H is interlocked with as the point light source, the light color of fluorescent lamp color mixture light is changed and HID lamp 13H put out the light, and when it is an all-points LGT, fluorescent lamp color mixture light is not interlocked with HID lamp 13H, and is enabling setting out to the light color of arbitration. And when HID lamp 13H are dimming burning, ***** of fluorescent lamp color mixture light and the HID lamp at the time of dimming burning compensates the color gap at the time of dimming of HID lamp 13H by changing the light color of the color mixture light of a fluorescent lamp so that it may become ****** with the color mixture light of the fluorescent lamp set up the all-points LGT of HID lamp 13H, and then. [0023] Hereafter, the toning actuation by this example is explained. A relay of the dimming detector 21 does not operate at the time of putting out lights of HID lamp 13H, and an all-points LGT, but the relay contact 22a, 22b, and 22c is the data output terminal D0 of the toning data storage section 9 - D2. It connects. The color mixture light of fluorescent lamps 12R, 12G, and 12B does not interlock in HID lamp 13H as the 1st above-mentioned example explained the actuation in this case. The address with which the color data set up by the color setting-out section 6 was stored is outputted from the address selection section 7. the address -- being based -- toning -- the data output terminal D0 of the data storage section 9 - D2 from -- A duty signal as shown in drawing 2 is outputted, it is changed into the dimming signal which was suitable for lighting devices 11R, 11G, and 11B with the toning data-conversion output section 10, the light is switched on by the dimming ratio fluorescent lamps 12R, 12G, and 12B were decided to be, and a desired color mixture light is obtained.

[0024] Next, when dimming burning of HID lamp 13H is carried out, the operation output of the chromaticity coordinate (x0', y0') of HID lamp 13H and quantity of light Y0' is carried out by a light color and the quantity of light detecting element 16, the A/D-conversion section 17, and the data-

processing section 18. Henceforth, based on the flow of drawing 8, the data-processing section 18 and amendment data origination section 19H operate. When this is explained in detail, at the time of dimming burning of HID lamp 13H From the chromaticity coordinate at the time of the all-points LGT of HID lamp 13H memorized beforehand (x0 and y0), and the chromaticity coordinate (x1 and y1) of the fluorescent lamp color mixture light set up at the time of an all-points LGT The chromaticity coordinate (x2 and y2) of overall ****** of HID lamp 13H and fluorescent lamps 12R, 12G, and 12B is calculated as x2 = (x0+x1)/2, and y2 = (y0+y1)/2. And at the time of dimming burning of HID lamp 13H, the chromaticity coordinate (x1', y1') of the color mixture light of a fluorescent lamp is amended by the following formula from the detected color coordinate (x0', y0') so that this chromaticity coordinate (x2 and y2) may not be changed.

x1 '=x0+x1-x0'y1' =y0+y1-y0' [0025] The chromaticity diagram which will be the requisite for the above-mentioned count was shown in <u>drawing 7</u>. The inside of drawing, and L1 =L2 and L3 =L4 It is related. In addition, the color mixture light of fluorescent lamps 12R, 12G, and 12B and the quantity of light of HID lamp 13H assume that it is equal here at the time of dimming burning at the time of an all-points LGT for simplification.

[0026] In the above example, although the lighting device illustrated the RF lighting device, a lowfrequency ac lighting device is sufficient as this, and a direct-current lighting device is sufficient as it, and it may be used combining two or more independent lighting devices, and may use what unified two or more lighting devices. Moreover, although the light is modulated by the duty signal by the abovementioned example about the dimming method, the light may be modulated by the direct current signal, a phase control signal, etc. Furthermore, although the color lamp with which the fluorescent substances in a lamp differ is used in the example as a class of fluorescent lamp, what used the color tube and the light filter besides this may be used. Moreover, combination, such as white (an electric bulb color, white, daylight color), may be used also about the color of the light source in addition to R, G, and B. In addition, about a light color and a quantity of light detecting element, feedback control of the overall light color of a lighting apparatus may be detected and carried out also besides detecting the light color and the quantity of light of only a HID lamp or an incandescent lamp. About a data-processing means, dimming level may be changed little by little, acting as the monitor of the light color overall besides computing the amended color at once with an above-mentioned formula. About the class of point light source, if it is the light source with an incandescent lamp (a mini halogen LGT is also included), or high brightness besides HID(s) (a high voltage sodium lamp, a multi-halogen LGT, mercury-vapor lamp, etc.), it is good anything. One is sufficient as the number of the point light sources, and two or more LGTs are sufficient as it. Furthermore, light color detection of the point light source may be detected about one of them, and may detect the light color of the whole point light source.

[0027] In addition, although each above-mentioned example is the configuration that the point light source and the surface light source were united as an instrument, when two or more these instruments exist, a light color detecting element may be prepared only about the light of the point light source of one of instruments [them], or the whole point light source, and the light color of the adjustable color lighting system of each instrument may be controlled to become the detected light color. In that case, since it is based on the one light source even if there is dispersion in the light color of the point light source (for example, dispersion of a HID lamp), dispersion in the light color of an adjustable color lighting system is canceled.

[0028]

[Effect of the Invention] In invention according to claim 1, the effect of the point light source with high brightness shining, and not breaking down the ambient atmosphere of a field taking advantage of admiration is acquired by doubling with the color of the point light source with high brightness the color mixture light of an adjustable color lighting system which used the fluorescent lamp of two or more colors.

[0029] In claim 2 or invention of 3, when using the adjustable color lighting system which used the fluorescent lamp of two or more colors combining a high-intensity-discharge LGT, the color gap by dimming burning of a high-intensity-discharge LGT is compensated by amendment of the color mixture

light of a fluorescent lamp, and overall ***** is effective in the ability to maintain at a desired color.
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DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

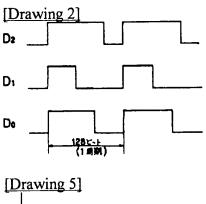
- [Drawing 1] It is the block circuit diagram of the 1st example of this invention.
- [Drawing 2] It is the wave form chart of the 1st example of this invention of operation.
- [Drawing 3] It is the block circuit diagram of the 2nd example of this invention.
- [Drawing 4] It is the block circuit diagram of the 3rd example of this invention.
- [Drawing 5] It is explanatory drawing of the 3rd example of this invention of operation.
- [Drawing 6] It is the block circuit diagram of the 4th example of this invention.
- [Drawing 7] It is explanatory drawing of the 4th example of this invention of operation.
- [Drawing 8] It is the flow chart which shows actuation of the 4th example of this invention.
- [Description of Notations]
- 1 AC Power Supply
- 2 Electric Power Switch
- 3 Electric Power Switch
- 4 Relay
- 5 Relay Contact Section
- 6 Color Setting-Out Section
- 7 Address Selection Section
- 8 Counter
- 9 Toning Data Storage Section
- 10 Toning Data-Conversion Output Section
- 11R Lighting device
- 11G Lighting device
- 11B Lighting device
- 12R Fluorescent lamp (red)
- 12G Fluorescent lamp (green)
- 12B Fluorescent lamp (blue)
- 13 Incandescent Lamp
- 14 Light Source Section

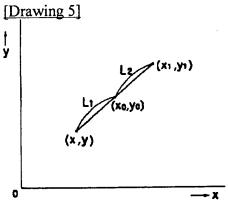
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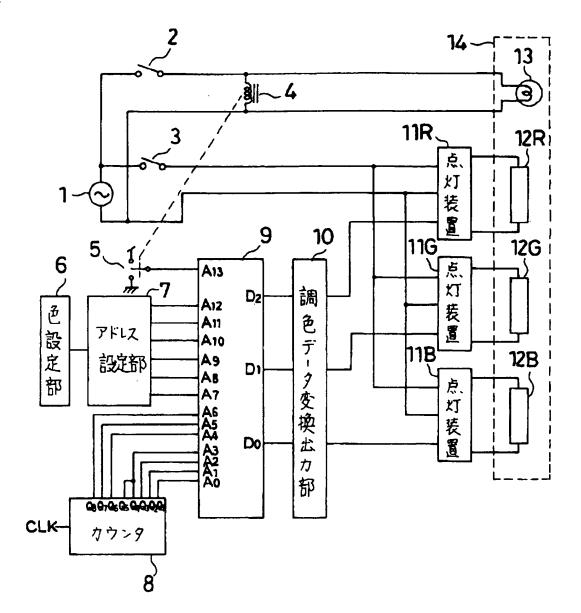
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DRAWINGS

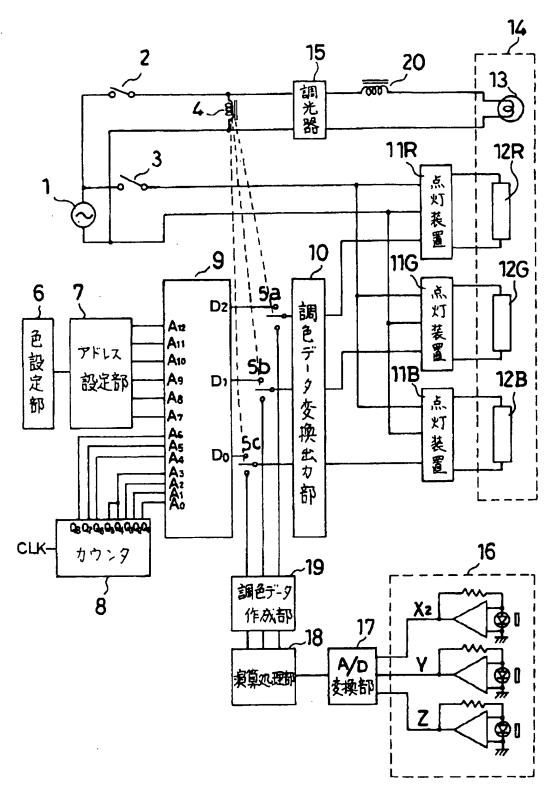




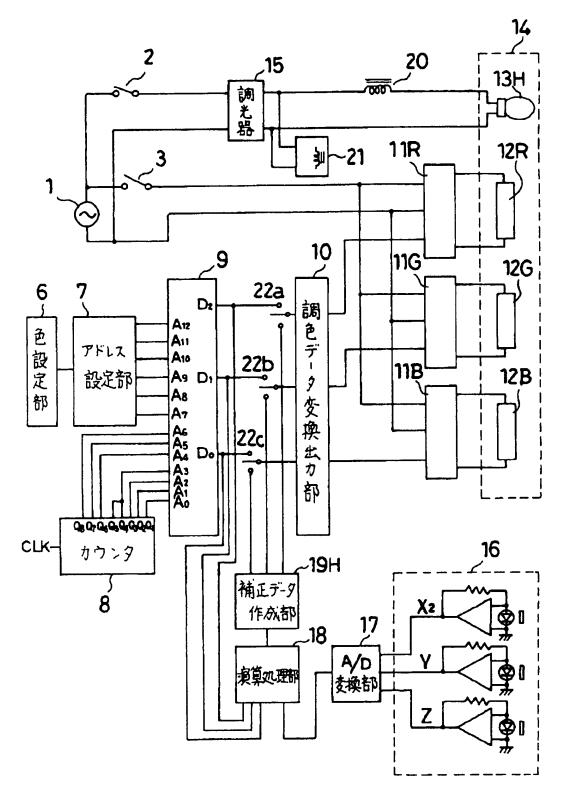
[Drawing 1]



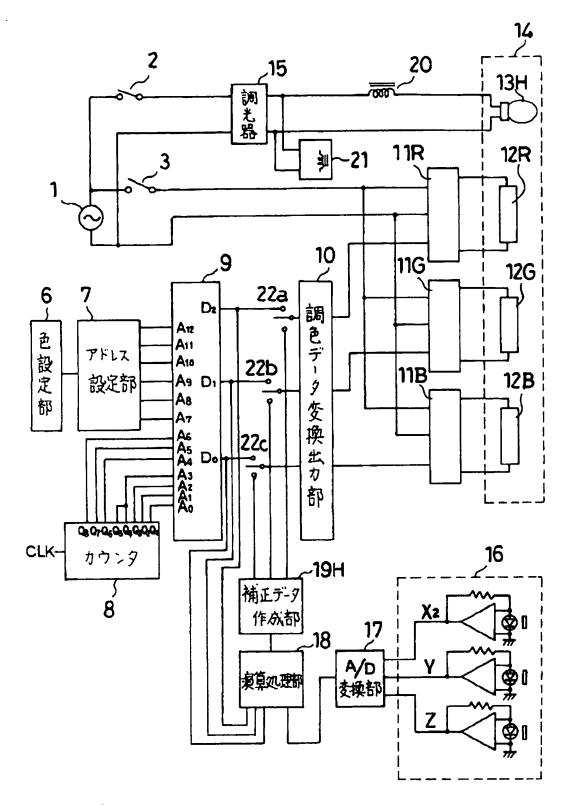
[Drawing 3]



[Drawing 4]



[Drawing 6]



[Drawing 7]

